

S04P1096WO00

[Name of Document] DESCRIPTION

[Title of the Invention]

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM AND WIRELESS
COMMUNICATION APPARATUS

5 [Technical Field]

[0001]

The present invention relates to a wireless communication system and wireless communication apparatus with a radio wave communication scheme using micro waves in
10 a specific frequency band, and more particularly to a wireless communication system and wireless communication apparatus for wireless transmission of image data from a portable apparatus such as a digital camera and a mobile phone to an apparatus such as a PC, a television and a printer.

15 [0002]

More specifically, the present invention relates to a wireless communication system and wireless communication apparatus realizing a low consumption power for wireless transmission of image data from a portable apparatus such
20 as a digital camera and a mobile phone to an apparatus such as a PC, a television and a printer, and more particularly to a wireless communication system and wireless communication apparatus realizing a low consumption power in a communication state that a ratio of transmission between apparatus limited
25 to a relatively short distance occupies most of communications.

[Background Art]

[0003]

A wireless LAN has been paid attention as a system
30 which releases users from LAN wirings of a cable scheme. Since the wireless LAN can omit almost all wired cables in a work

space such as an office, communication terminals such as personal computers (PC) can be moved relatively easily. Introducing a personal area network (PAN) among others has been studied for information communications by configuring
5 a small scale wireless network of a plurality of electronic apparatus existing around persons. For example, different wireless communication systems and wireless communication apparatus have been prescribed which utilize frequency bands whose licenses by a supervisory office are not necessary,
10 such as a 2.4 GHz band and a 5 GHz band.

[0004]

Wireless LANs are recently prevailing considerably, because a wireless LAN system becomes inexpensive and is built in PC as a standard. A wireless LAN function in the form of
15 a built-in or external connection adapter is being mounted on a portable apparatus such as a mobile phone and a video camera, in addition to information apparatus such as a PC and a PDA. An example of applications is to upload image data taken with a mobile phone having a camera or a digital camera
20 to a PC via a wireless LAN.

[0005]

Fig. 5 shows an example of image transmission in a conventional wireless LAN. In Fig. 5, a mobile apparatus is assumed to be a digital camera 100.

25 [0006]

A wireless LAN card 101 is mounted on the digital camera 100. The wireless LAN module 101 mounted on a mobile apparatus of this kind is supplied generally in the form of a PC card interface, a compact flash interface or the like.
30 There is a plurality of wireless LAN standards. Many mobile series adopt the standards called 802.11b standardized by

IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers). IEEE802.11b is the wireless LAN standards using a 2.4 GHz band, adopting a DS-SS (Direct Sequence Spectrum Spread) as a modulation scheme, and having a maximum transmission rate of 11 Mbps (for example, refer to Non-Patent Document 1). For example, CSMA/CA (Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance) is used as an access control method for IEEE802.11b.

[0007]

10 The digital camera 100 stores a photographed image in a built-in memory or an external memory card as image data. For wireless transmission, objective image data is read from the built-in memory or external memory card, and transferred to an image reproducing apparatus such as a PC 102, a television 15 104 and a printer 106 via the wireless LAN module 101. Obviously, receiving apparatuses side such as the PC 102, the television 104 and the printer 106 are equipped with wireless LAN modules 103, 105 and 107 as adapters. After image data transfer through the wireless LAN, the PC 102 displays and stores the image data, the television 104 displays and 20 outputs it on the screen, and the printer 106 prints and outputs it.

[0008]

Fig. 6 schematically shows the structure of a conventional digital camera having a wireless LAN function. 25 Reference numeral 200 represents a digital camera having a wireless LAN function. A digital camera itself is constituted of a camera unit 202, a signal processing unit 203, a memory card interface unit 204, an operation/display unit 205 and 30 a USB (Universal Serial Bus) interface unit 206.

[0009]

The signal processing unit 203 converts image data input from the camera unit 202 into image data having a predetermined format such as JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group) and stores the image data in an external memory card 207 via the memory card interface unit 204.

[0010]

The operation/display unit 205 performs image display, various settings and the like. The USB interface unit 206 is used for image transfer to PC by using a USB Interface.

[0011]

Reference numeral 201 represents a wireless LAN module and is constituted of a wireless LAN unit 208 and an antenna 209. For image transfer using a wireless LAN, the wireless LAN unit 208 receives image data read from the memory card 207 by the signal processing unit 203 and transfers the image data to a display apparatus side via the antenna 209.

[0012]

There arises a problem of a consumption power when a wireless LAN is mounted on a portable apparatus such as a digital camera and a mobile phone. Most of wireless LAN cards of IEEE802.11b presently sold commercially have a consumption power of 800 mW or more for transmission and 600 mW or more for reception. This consumption power is a large load on a battery driven portable apparatus.

[0013]

The consumption power can be lowered only by 80 % even if a wireless LAN function is operated by limiting to a short distance and reducing a transmission power. Particularly, transfer from an image input apparatus such as a digital camera to an image display apparatus has a

communication type that a transmission ratio occupies most of communications. Accordingly, there is a demand for means of wireless transmission with low consumption power.

[0014]

5 [Non-Patent Document 1]

International Standard ISO/IEC 8802-11:1999 (E)
ANSI/IEEE Std 802.11, 1999 Edition, Part 11:Wireless LAN
Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY)
Specifications

10 [Disclosure of Invention]

[Problem to be solved by the Invention]

[0015]

An object of the present invention is to provide
an excellent wireless communication system and wireless
15 communication apparatus capable of proper wireless
transmission of image data from a portable apparatus such
as a digital camera and a mobile phone to an apparatus such
as a PC, a television and a printer.

[0016]

20 Another object of the present invention is to
provide an excellent wireless communication system and
wireless communication apparatus capable of realizing a low
consumption power for wireless transmission of image data
from a portable apparatus such as a digital camera and a mobile
25 phone to an apparatus such as a PC, a television and a printer.

[0017]

Still another object of the present invention is
to provide an excellent wireless communication system and
wireless communication apparatus capable of realizing a low
30 consumption power in a communication type that a ratio of
transmission between apparatus limited to a relatively short

distance occupies most of communications.

[Means for Solving the Problem]

[0018]

The present invention has been made in consideration
5 of the above-described issues and provides a wireless
communication system for data transmission by radio waves
between a data supply source apparatus and a data provided
destination apparatus. The wireless communication system is
characterized in that: the data supply source apparatus has
10 an RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) tag function that
transmits data by a back scattering scheme by absorbing or
reflecting external radio waves in accordance with a bit string
of the data through an on/off control of an antenna switch
to make an antenna in a terminated state or an open state,
15 and the data provided destination apparatus has a reader
function that transmits a carrier in a predetermined frequency
band and reads data of an RFID tag in accordance with reflected
waves; and

the data provided destination apparatus transmits
20 a non-modulated carrier or a modulated control signal, and
the data supply source apparatus transmits data by absorbing
or reflecting external radio waves on a basis of termination
control of the antenna and the data provided destination
apparatus receives the data on a basis of presence/absence
25 of reflected waves from the supply source apparatus.

[0019]

The term "system" herein used means a substance
of a logical collection of a plurality of apparatus (or
functional modules realizing specific functions),
30 irrespective of whether each apparatus and functional module
exists in a single housing.

[0020]

The data supply source apparatus is a battery-driven type mobile apparatus equipped with a camera function and a function of photographing a moving image or a still image, such as a digital camera and a mobile phone having a camera function. On the other hand, the data provided destination apparatus is, for example, a personal computer, a television or other display apparatus, and can display or reproduce and store image data received from a digital camera or a mobile phone having a camera function.

[0021]

The wireless communication system of the present invention aims to realize a low consumption power in a communication type that a ratio of transmission between apparatus limited to a relatively short distance occupies most of communications, and wireless communication is conducted by utilizing reflected waves on the basis of a back scattering scheme used by RFID. An RFID system itself is widely known to those skilled in the art as an example of a wireless communication means capable of being applied only to a relatively short distance.

[0022]

The wireless communication apparatus as a data supply source uses an RFID tag based on a radio wave communication scheme, as a wireless transmission module, in place of a conventional wireless LAN module. The wireless transmission module has an antenna, an antenna switch and an antenna load.

[0023]

Upon reception of transmission data made of a bit series, the wireless transmission module unit performs an

on/off operation of the antenna switch connected to the antenna in accordance with a bit image of the data. For example, if data is "1", the antenna switch 310 is turned on, whereas if data is "0", it is turned off.

5 [0024]

While the antenna switch is on, the antenna is terminated by the antenna load, whereas while the antenna switch is off, the antenna becomes open. This operation behaves to terminate during on-state and reflect during
10 off-state, with respect to radio waves arriving from a transfer destination. It is therefore possible for the transfer destination to read transmission data by detecting reflection of the transmission radio wave. More specifically, image data is basically transmitted, through a back scattering scheme,
15 as reflected radio waves of radio waves from the transfer destination generated by a change in an antenna load impedance to be caused by the on/off operation of the antenna switch.

[0025]

The wireless transmission module unit may be
20 provided further with a band pass filter and ASK detection unit for receiving and processing an external control signal made of ASK modulation waves. These two blocks are used when an ASK-modulated transmittal confirmation signal is received from a transfer destination, and are not necessary for one-way
25 transmission not performing transmittal confirmation of transmission. In an RFID back scattering communication scheme, a PSK or FSK modulation scheme may be adopted in addition to an ASK modulation.

[0026]

30 The antenna switch is generally made of a gallium arsenide IC, and its consumption power is several 10 μ W or

less. Therefore, the above-described communication scheme can realize ultra low consumption image transmission.

[0027]

5 The band pass filter is used in order to pass frequencies in a predetermined frequency band and attenuate frequencies in other frequency bands. The ASK detection unit necessary for transmittal confirmation can realize a consumption power of 30 mW or less.

[0028]

10 Therefore, as an average power of data transmission by the wireless communication system of the present invention, it is possible to transmit with a power of 10 mW or less for the transmittal confirmation scheme and a power of several 10 μ W for the one-way transmission. This presents an
15 overwhelming performance difference as compared to an average consumption power of a general wireless LAN.

[Advantageous effect of the Invention]

[0029]

20 According to the present invention, it is possible to provide an excellent wireless communication system and wireless communication apparatus capable of realizing a low consumption power for wireless transmission of image data or the like from a portable apparatus such as a digital camera and a mobile phone to an apparatus such as a PC, a television
25 and a printer.

[0030]

According to the present invention, it is possible to provide an excellent wireless communication system and wireless communication apparatus capable of realizing a low
30 consumption power in a communication type that a ratio of transmission between apparatus limited to a relatively short

distance occupies most of communications.

[0031]

According to the present invention, extremely ultra
low consumption power image transmission compared to a
5 wireless LAN can be realized by a mobile apparatus. It is
therefore possible to increase considerably a battery lifetime
of a mobile apparatus.

[0032]

Further, according to the present invention, a
10 wireless transmission module of a mobile apparatus as a data
transmission side can be realized easily at a lower cost as
compared to a wireless LAN. Furthermore, a wireless
transmission module on a mobile side is not a subject of a
wireless station in the context of the Radio Law, so that
15 an authorization work such as conformity certification is
not necessary.

[0033]

Other objects, features and advantages of the
present invention will become apparent from detailed
20 description of embodiments of the present invention to be
described later and accompanying drawings.

[Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention]

[0034]

In the following, embodiments of the present
25 invention will be described in detail with reference to the
accompanying drawings.

[0035]

The present invention aims to realize a low
consumption power in a communication type that a ratio of
30 transmission between apparatus limited to a relatively short
distance occupies most of communications, and wireless

communication is conducted by utilizing reflected waves on the basis of a back scattering scheme used in RFID.

[0036]

5 An RFID system itself is widely known in the art as an example of wireless communication means capable of being applied only in a local area.

[0037]

10 RFID is a system constituted of a tag and a reader in which information stored in the tag is read with the reader in a non-contact manner. Although there are other names for the system including "ID system, data carrier system" and the like, the RFID system is commonly used worldwide. In some cases, abbreviated RFID is also used. Japanese translation is "RecognitionSystemUsingHighFrequency (Wireless) Waves".
15 The RFID tag is a device containing unique identification information and has the operation characteristics that a radio wave having a modulation frequency corresponding to the identification information is oscillated in response to a reception of a radio wave having a specific frequency, and
20 a reader device side can identify what it is in accordance with an oscillation frequency of the RFID tag. The communication methods between the tag and a reader/writer includes a magnetic coupling scheme, a magnetic induction scheme, a radio wave communication scheme and the like. The
25 present invention is associated with a radio communication scheme using microwaves in a 2.4 GHz band among those schemes (to be described later).

[0038]

30 Fig. 1 schematically shows the hardware structure of a wireless communication apparatus 300 according to an embodiment of the present invention. The wireless

communication apparatus 300 shown in Fig. 1 corresponds to an apparatus which is a transmission source of image data, such as a digital camera and a mobile phone with a camera, and is driven by a main power source such as a battery (not
5 shown).

[0039]

A camera unit 302, a signal processing unit 303, a memory card interface unit 304, an operation/display unit 305 and a USB interface unit 306 are realized by generally
10 the same structures as those of the functional modules represented by reference numerals 202 to 206 of the conventional digital camera with the wireless LAN function module shown in Fig. 6i, and the description thereof is omitted herein.

15 [0040]

The wireless communication apparatus of the embodiment is characterized in that an RFID tag on the basis of a radio wave communication scheme is used as a wireless transmission module 308 in place of the wireless LAN module
20 201.

[0041]

The wireless transmission module 308 is constituted of an antenna 309, an antenna switch 310, an antenna load 311, a band pass filter 312 and an ASK detection unit 313.
25 In the embodiment, a 2.4 GHz band is used as the frequency of a radio wave.

[0042]

When an image transfer is performed, upon reception of image data read from the memory card 307 by the signal
30 processing unit 303, the wireless transmission module 308 performs an on/off operation of the antenna switch 310

connected to the antenna 309 in accordance with a bit image of data. For example, if data is "1", the antenna switch 310 is turned on, whereas if data is "0", it is turned off.

[0043]

5 As shown in the figure, while the antenna switch 310 is on, the antenna 309 is terminated by an antenna load 311 of 50 Ω , whereas while the antenna switch 310 is off, the antenna 309 becomes open. This operation behaves to terminate during on-state and reflect during off-state,
10 relative to a radio wave arriving from a transfer destination (to be described later). It is therefore possible for the transfer destination to read image data by detecting reflection of the transmission radio wave. More specifically, image data is basically transmitted as reflected radio waves
15 of radio waves from the transfer destination generated by a change in an antenna load impedance to be caused by the on/off operation of the antenna switch 310. The communication scheme of this type is called a "back scattering scheme". A reflected wave signal from the wireless transmission module
20 308 is equivalent to an ASK modulation wave. However, in the RFID back scattering communication scheme, a PSK or FSK modulation scheme may be adopted in addition to the ASK modulation.

[0044]

25 The antenna switch 310 is generally constituted of an IC of gallium arsenide, and its consumption power is several 10 μ W or less. Therefore, with the above-described communication scheme, wireless image transmission can be realized at ultra low consumption.

30 [0045]

The band pass filter 312 and ASK detection unit

313 are used when an ASK modulated transmittal confirmation signal is received from the transfer destination. These two blocks are not necessary for one-way transmission not performing transmittal confirmation of transmission. On the other hand, if transmittal confirmation is to be performed, this control is executed by the signal processing unit 303.

[0046]

The band pass filter 312 is used in order to pass frequencies in the 2.4 GHz band and attenuate frequencies in other frequency bands. The ASK detection unit 313 necessary for transmittal confirmation can realize a consumption power of 30 mW or less.

[0047]

Therefore, an average power of data transmission of image data or the like performed by the wireless communication apparatus shown in Fig. 1 is 10 mW or less for the transmittal confirmation scheme and several 10 μ W for the one-way transmission. This presents an overwhelming performance difference as compared to an average consumption power of a general wireless LAN.

[0048]

Fig. 2 schematically shows the hardware structure of a wireless communication apparatus for receiving transmission data from the wireless communication apparatus shown in Fig. 1, according to the embodiment. The wireless communication apparatus shown in the figure corresponds to an image reproducing apparatus such as a PC and a television for displaying and outputting received image data, and a printer for printing and outputting.

[0049]

In this embodiment, since image data is transmitted

as reflected waves, it is necessary for a wireless reception module 400 to transmit a non-modulated carrier to generate reflected waves. The wireless reception module 400 is constituted of an antenna 401 in the 2.4 GHz band, a circulator 402, a reception unit 403, a transmission unit 406, a frequency synthesizer 409, a communication control unit 410 and a host interface unit 411. The reception unit 403 is constituted of an orthogonal detection unit 404 and an AGC amplifier unit 405, and the transmission unit 406 is constituted of a mixer 408 and a power amplifier 407. The host interface unit 411 is connected to a host apparatus 412 such as a PC, and transfers received image data.

[0050]

Transmission of a non-modulated carrier from the wireless reception module 400 is realized by applying a certain d.c. voltage to the mixer 408 from the communication control unit 410. A frequency of the non-modulated carrier to be transmitted is determined by a frequency of the frequency synthesizer under control of the communication control unit 410. In this embodiment, the 2.4 GHz band is used. The non-modulated carrier output from the mixer 408 is amplified by the power amplifier 407 to a predetermined level and transmitted from the antenna 401 via the circulator 402.

[0051]

A frequency of reflected waves from the image transmission apparatus 300 is the same as the transmission frequency from the wireless reception module 400 (described above). The reflected waves are received at the antenna 401, and input to the reception unit 403 via the circulator 402. Since a local frequency same as that of transmission is input to the orthogonal detection unit 404, an ASK modulation wave

multiplied by the image transmission apparatus 300 appears as an output of the orthogonal detection unit 404. However, since the received signal has a different local phase from that of the received signal, a modulation signal corresponding to the phase difference appears as an I-axis signal and a Q-axis signal.

[0052]

The AGC amplifier unit 405 has a gain controlled to an optimum value, and its output signal is passed to the communication control unit 410. The communication control unit 410 demodulates the I-axis and Q-axis signals into digital data, and the correct data is transferred to the host apparatus 412 via the host interface unit 411.

[0053]

If transmittal confirmation of data from the image transmission apparatus 300 is to be performed, the communication control unit 410 transfers, to the mixer 408 to make ASK modulation, digital data of a positive response ACK (Acknowledgement) if the received packet data is correct or digital data of a negative response NAK (Negative Acknowledgement) if it is incorrect. Whether data is correct or incorrect is judged from a CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check) code added to an image data packet.

[0054]

Fig. 3 shows a control sequence for wireless transmission between the wireless communication apparatus 300 shown in Fig. 1 as an image transmission apparatus and the wireless communication apparatus 400 shown in Fig. 2 as an image display apparatus. In the example shown in Fig. 3, however, it is assumed both the apparatus make transmittal confirmation. This control sequence will be described below.

[0055]

(Step 1)

In the image transmission apparatus, a data transmission mode is set manually.

5 [0056]

(Step 2)

Similarly, in the image display apparatus, a data reception wait mode is set manually.

[0057]

10 (Step 3)

The image display apparatus transmits a non-modulated carrier.

[0058]

(Step 4)

15 Upon reception of the non-modulated carrier, the image transmission apparatus issues a data transmission request by using reflected waves.

[0059]

(Step 5)

20 Upon reception of the data transmission request, the image display apparatus transmits transmission permission through ASK modulation.

[0060]

(Step 6)

25 The image display apparatus transmits a non-modulated carrier.

[0061]

(Step 7)

30 Upon reception of the non-modulated carrier, the image transmission apparatus transmits packet zed data by using reflected waves.

[0062]

(Step 8)

The image display apparatus sends the positive response ACK (Acknowledgement) through ASK modulation if the
5 received packet data is correct. If incorrect, the negative response NAK (Negative Acknowledgement) is transmitted. Whether data is correct or incorrect can be judged from the CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check) code added to a data packet.

[0063]

10 When the image display apparatus transmits the ACK or NAK transmittal confirmation signal, a command for the image transmission apparatus may be contained in the same transmittal confirmation signal. For example, it may be considered that the image display apparatus issues a request
15 of a slide show to the image transmission apparatus. It is therefore possible for the image display apparatus to control remotely the image transmission apparatus..

[0064]

Thereafter, until the end of data, the processes
20 at Step 6 to Step 8 are executed repetitively.

[0065]

In the embodiment described above, since image transfer is used, two-way communications are used for data transmittal confirmation. If streaming data of a video camera
25 or the like is to be transferred, one-way transmission may be performed. In this case, since an ASK modulated transmittal confirmation signal of the image display apparatus is not necessary, the image transmission apparatus side is not required to receive the signal, realizing further low
30 consumption power.

[0066]

In the example shown in Fig. 1, although the wireless transmission module 308 is built in a photographing apparatus such as a digital camera on the image transmission apparatus side, obviously the gist of the present invention is not limited thereto. The wireless transmission module may be an external adaptor or the like in the form of external connection to the apparatus main body, in conformity with USB and other interface standards.

[0067]

10 Fig. 4 schematically shows an example of the structure that a wireless transmission module of an adapter type is used.

[0068]

As shown in the figure, an image transmission apparatus has a camera unit 602, a signal processing unit 603, a memory card interface unit 604, an operation/display unit 605, a USB interface unit 606 and a memory card 607. These components may be generally the same as the components of the conventional digital camera having the wireless LAN function shown in Fig. 6 and represented by reference numerals 202 to 207.

[0069]

Generally, the USB interface unit 606 operates as a slave and is used when the signal processing unit 603 transfers objective image data read from the memory card 607 via the memory card interface unit 604, via a USB cable to PC as a USB host. In the embodiment shown in Fig. 4, the USB Interface operates being switched to a host and is connected to a wireless transmission module 601 of an external slave side apparatus connected to a USB, so that an apparatus equivalent to that shown in Fig. 1 can be configured.

[0070]

The wireless transmission module 601 can be considered as an adapter having an outer appearance such as represented by reference numeral 620 having a USB connector and an antenna 609.

[0071]

The wireless transmission module 601 shown in Fig. 4 is generally the same as the wireless transmission module 308 shown in Fig. 1 excepting that a USB interface unit 614 is added. The wireless transmission module has an antenna 609, an antenna switch 610, an antenna load 611, a band pass filter 612 and an ASK detection unit 613.

[0072]

When an image transfer is performed, in the wireless transmission module 601, a communication control unit 608 receives image data read from the memory card 607 by the signal processing unit 603, via the host side USB interface unit 606 and the slave side USB interface unit 614. In accordance with a bit series of the data, an on/off control is performed for the antenna switch 610 connected to the antenna 609. For example, the antenna switch 610 is turned on if data is "1" and it is turned off if data is "0". During on-state, the antenna 609 is terminated by the antenna load 611 of 50 Ω , while during off-state, the antenna 609 becomes open. With this operation, the wireless transmission module 601 behaves to terminate during on-state and reflect during off-state, with respect to radio waves arriving from the transfer destination.

[0073]

The band pass filter 612 and the ASK detection unit 613 are used when an ASK modulated transmittal confirmation

signal is received from the transfer destination. These two blocks are not necessary for one-way transmission not performing transmittal confirmation of transmission. Control of transmittal confirmation is executed by the communication control unit 608. The band pass filter 612 is used in order to pass frequencies in the 2.4 GHz band and attenuate frequencies in other frequency bands.

[0074]

Even the structure shown in Fig. 4 can realize image transmission of ultra low consumption, similar to the apparatus structure shown in Fig. 1. Under accelerated compactness of a mobile apparatus main body, it is considered that the wireless transmission module of the adaptor type of this embodiment is particularly effective. In the embodiment, although USB is used as a connection interface to an apparatus main body such as a digital camera, it is obvious that other interfaces may also be used.

[0075]

A reflected wave transmission system generally adopts a modulation scheme having a relatively low bit rate, such as ASK (Amplitude Shift Keying). For example, BPSK modulation can be realized easily by controlling a load impedance of a directional antenna on a reflector side to dispose "0" and "1" signals in a signal space, for example, by an on/off operation of antenna termination. However, these modulation schemes are associated with a problem in terms of a transmission rate. In contrast, for example, by providing a plurality of reflection paths having different phase differences to switch the reflection paths in accordance with transmission data, it is possible to realize a phase modulation scheme having a higher bit rate, such as BPSK, QPSK and

eight-phase PSK modulations.

[0076]

The present invention has been described in detail with reference to the particular embodiments. However, it is obvious that modifications and substitutions of the embodiments can be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the gist of the present invention. More specifically, the present invention has been disclosed illustratively, and the description contents of the specification should not be construed limitatively. In order to determine the gist of the present invention, the scope of claims should be taken into consideration.

[Industrial Application Field]

[0077]

According to the present invention, a low consumption power can be realized for wireless transmission of image data or the like from a portable apparatus such as a digital camera and a mobile phone to an apparatus such as a PC, a television and a printer.

[0078]

Further, according to the present invention, a low consumption power can be realized in a communication type that a ratio of transmission between apparatus limited to a relatively short distance occupies most of communications.

[0079]

According to the present invention, extremely ultra low consumption power image transmission compared to a wireless LAN can be realized by a mobile apparatus. It is therefore possible to increase considerably a battery lifetime of a mobile apparatus.

[0080]

Further, according to the present invention, a wireless transmission module of a mobile apparatus as a data transmission side can be realized easily at a low cost as compared to a wireless LAN. Furthermore, a wireless transmission module on a mobile side is not a subject of a wireless station in the context of the Radio Law, so that an authorization work such as conformity certification is not necessary.

[Brief Description of Drawings]

10 [0081]

[Fig. 1]

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram showing the hardware structure of a wireless communication apparatus 300 according to an embodiment of the present invention.

15 [Fig. 2]

Fig. 2 is a schematic diagram showing the hardware structure of a wireless communication apparatus for receiving transmission data from the wireless communication apparatus shown in Fig. 1.

20 [Fig. 3]

Fig. 3 is a diagram showing a control sequence for wireless transmission between the wireless communication apparatus 300 shown in Fig. 1 and the wireless communication apparatus 400 shown in Fig. 2.

25 [Fig. 4]

Fig. 4 is a schematic diagram showing an example of the structure of a wireless transmission module configured as adaptor type.

[Fig. 5]

30 Fig. 5 is a diagram illustrating an example of image transmission by a conventional wireless LAN.

[Fig. 6]

Fig. 6 schematically shows the structure of a conventional digital camera having a wireless LAN function.

[Description of Reference Numerals]

- 5 300... wireless communication apparatus,
- 302, 602... camera unit,
- 303, 603... signal processing unit,
- 304, 604... memory card interface unit,
- 305... operation/display unit,
- 10 306, 606... USB interface unit,
- 307, 607... memory card,
- 308... wireless transmission module,
- 309, 609... antenna,
- 310, 610... antenna switch,
- 15 311, 611... antenna load,
- 312, 612... band pass filter,
- 313, 613... ASK detection unit,
- 400... wireless reception module,
- 401... antenna,
- 20 402... circulator,
- 403... reception unit,
- 404... orthogonal detection unit,
- 405... AGC amplifier,
- 406... transmission unit,
- 25 407... power amplifier,
- 408... mixer,
- 409... frequency synthesizer,
- 410... communication control unit,
- 411... host interface unit,
- 30 412... host apparatus,
- 614... USB interface unit